بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيْم

The Beginning of Mustalahul Hadeeth

It has its basis in the Qur.aan and the Sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ). Allaah (ﷻ) says:

{ يَاأَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ آمَنُوْا إِنْ جَآءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَإٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا . . . }

O you who believe! If a rebellious evil person comes to you with a news, verify it, . . .
[Soorah al-Hujuraat-049, Aayah-006]

The Prophet (ﷺ) said ((May Allaah make a person happy who hears something from us and transmits it as he heard it, since perhaps the one whom it reaches comprehends it better than the one who heard it.)) [Saheeh: Ahmad, at-Tirmidhee and Ibn Hibbaan from Ibn Mas'ood].

Imaam Muslim reports in the introduction of his "Saheeh" that Ibn Seereen - the famous taabi'ee - said: "They never used to ask about the isnaad, but when the civil war broke out, they said: Name to us your narrators, those who belonged to Ahlus-Sunnah, their ahadeeth are accepted and those who are innovators, their ahadeeth are rejected."

The most famous books on the subject:

1) "al-Muhaddithul Faasil baynar-Raawee wal Waa'ee"
- al-Qaadee Aboo Muhammad al-Hasan ibn 'Abdir-Rahmaan ar-Raamahurmuzee (d.360H). First book devoted exclusively to the subject.

2) "Ma'rifat 'Uloomul-Hadeeth"
- Aboo 'Abdillaah Muhammad ibn 'Abdillaah al-Haakim an-Neesaabooree (d.405H).

3) "al-Mustakhraj 'alaa Ma'rifatil 'Uloomil-Hadeeth"
- Aboo Nu'aym al-Isbahaanee (d.430H).

4) "al-Kifaayah fee 'Ilmir-Riwaayah"
- Aboo Bakar Ahmad ibn 'Alee ibn Thaabit al-Khateeb al-Baghdaadee (d.463H).

5) "al-Jaami' li.akhlaaqir-Raawee wa Aadaabis-Saami'"
- al-Khateeb al-Baghdaadee.

6) "al-Ilmaa' ilaa ma'rifat 'Usoolir-Riwaayah wat-Taqyeedis Samaa'"
- al-Qaadee 'Iyaad ibn Moosaa al-Yahsibee (d.544H).

7) "Maa laa Yasa'ul-Muhadditha Jahluhu"
- Aboo Hafs 'Umar ibn 'Abdil-Majeed al-Mayaanajee (d. 580H).

8) 'Uloomul-Hadeeth"
- Aboo 'Amr 'Uthmaan ibn 'Abdir-Rahmaan ash-Shahrazooree: Ibnus-Salaah (d.643H). One of the best books, commonly known as "Muqaddimmah Ibnus-Salaah"

9) "at-Taqreeb wat-Tayseer li-ma'rifat Sunanil Basheerin-Nadheer"
- Muheeyuddeen Yahyaa ibn Sharaf an Nawawee (d.676H).

10) "Tadreebur-Raawee fee Sharh Taqreebin-Nawawee"
- Jalaaluddeen 'Abdur-Rahmaan ibn Abee Bakar as-Suyootee (d.911H).

11) “Nazmud-Durar fee ‘Ilmil Athar”
- Zainuddeen ‘Abdur-Raheem ibn al-Husayn al-’Iraaqee (d.806H).

12) “Fat-hul Mugheeth fee Sharh Alfiyyatil Hadeeth”
- Muhammad ibn ‘Abdir-Rahmaan as-Sakhaawee (d.902H).

13) “Nukhbatul Fikr fee Mustalah Ahlil Athar”
- al-Haafiz ibn Hajar al-’Asqalaanee (d.852H).

14) al-Manzoomatul Baiqooniyyah”
- ‘Umar ibn Muhammad al-Baiqoonee (d.1080H).

15) “Qawaa’idut-Tahdeeth”
- Jamaaluddeen al-Qaasimee (d.1332H).

Initial definitions:

‘ilmul mustalah - عِلْمُ

- The knowledge of the principles and rules by which the state of the isnaad (chain) and the text (matan) may be known as regards acceptance or rejection. It’s usefulness therefore lies in its making possible the distinction between authentic and weak hadeeth

al-hadeeth - اَلْحَدِيْث

Linguistically - Something new
Technically - That which is attributed to the Prophet (ﷺ) as regards words, actions or tacit approval, physical features and characteristics

al-khabar -

Linguistically - News
Technically - There are three sayings :
1) It is the same as “al-hadeeth”
2) That which is related from other than the Prophet (ﷺ), and
3) That related from the Prophet (ﷺ) or other than Him

al-athar - الأَثَر

Linguistically - A remnant
Technically - There are two sayings :
1) It is the same as “al-hadeeth”, and
2) Sayings and actions attributed to the Companions and Taabi’een

al-isnaad - الإِسْنَاد

- Has two meanings:
1) Ascribing the hadeeth back to the one who said it - connecting the chain of narration, and
2) The chain of narrators which reaches back to the text - which is the same as “as-sanad”

as-sanad -

Linguistically - A support
Technically - The chain of narrators which reaches the text

al-matan -

Linguistically - A hard protruding part of the earth
Technically - That which the chain of narration ends at (the text)

al-musnad -

Linguistically - That which has been attributed to someone
Technically - It has three meanings :
1) Every book arranged according to the narration's of each Companion separately
2) The hadeeth which is traced back to the Prophet (ﷺ), (marfoo') with a connected isnaad (muttasil), and
3) The "sanad"

al-musnid - اَلْمُسْنِد

- He who narrates the hadeeth with its isnaad

al-muhaddith -

- He who occupies himself with the science of hadeeth - with both the sciences of the texts and the chains of narration - and he knows a great many narrations and the condition of their narrators

al-haafiz - اَلْحَافِظ

- There are two sayings :
1) He is the same as the muhaddith, and
2) He is of a higher standard - such that what he knows at every stage is more than what he does not know

al-haakim - اَلْحَاكِم

- He who has knowledge comprehending almost all of the ahaadeeth such that only a very few escape him

<u>**Classification of the hadeeth as regards the state in which it reaches us**</u>:

So if it has many chains of narration - without a particular limit - then it is **mutawaatir - مُتَوَاتِر**

And if its chains of narration are limited to a particular number - then it is **al-aahaad -**

al-mutawaatir - اَلْمُتَوَاتِر

Linguistically - Succession, consecutive
Technically - That which is narrated by such a large number of people that it is impossible that they have invented a lie
Its Conditions :
1) That it be narrated by a large number of people. Scholars differ about the actual number required
2) That this number is found in every level of the isnaad
3) That it is impossible that they could have gathered together upon a lie

<u>Classes of al-mutawaatir</u>:

1) **al-mutawaatirul-lafzee - اَلْمُتَوَاتِرُ اللَّفْظِي** (mutawaatir in wording)

- That whose wording and meaning are mutawaatir. e.g. The hadeeth ((He who deliberately lies upon me - then let him take his place in the Fire.))

2) **al-mutawaatirul ma'nawee - اَلْمُتَوَاتِرُ المَعْنَوِ** (mutawaatir in meaning)

- i.e. the hadeeth of raising the hands in du'aa - which is reported in about a hundred ahaadeeth, all of them stating that He (ﷺ) raised his hands in du'aa - but referring to different occasions - so the mention of each case is not mutawaatir, but the common factor - that He (ﷺ) raised his hands, is.

<u>The most famous books of mutawaatir hadeeth</u> :
1) "al-Azhaar al-Mutanaathirah fil Akhbaaril Mutawaatirah" - as-Suyootee.
2) "Qutuful Azhaar" - as-Suyootee.
3) "Nazmul Mutanaathir minal Hadeethil Mutawaatir" - Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Kattaanee.

khabarul aahaad -

Linguistically - Plural of "one"
Technically - That which does not fulfill the conditions of the mutawaatir

- Its divisions according to its number of chains :

1) **mash-hoor -**

2) **'azeez - عَزِيْز**

3) **ghareeb - غَرِيْب**

al-mash-hoor -

Linguistically - "Well-known"
Technically - That which is narrated by three people or more at every level, but does not reach the condition of the mutawaatir

al-mustafeed - اَلْمُسْتَفِيْض

Linguistically - That which has been spread or poured forth
Technically - There are three sayings :
- 1) That it is the same as "al-mash-hoor",
2) It is more particular - both ends of its isnaad must be equal,
3) It is more general than "al-mash-hoor".

<u>"al-mash-hoor" - other than its technical meaning</u> :
It is sometimes used to mean that a hadeeth which is merely well-known amongst the people, without having the conditions for the technical "mash-hoor". This includes :
1) That which has a single isnaad,
2) That which has more than one isnaad, and
3) That which has no isnaad at all.

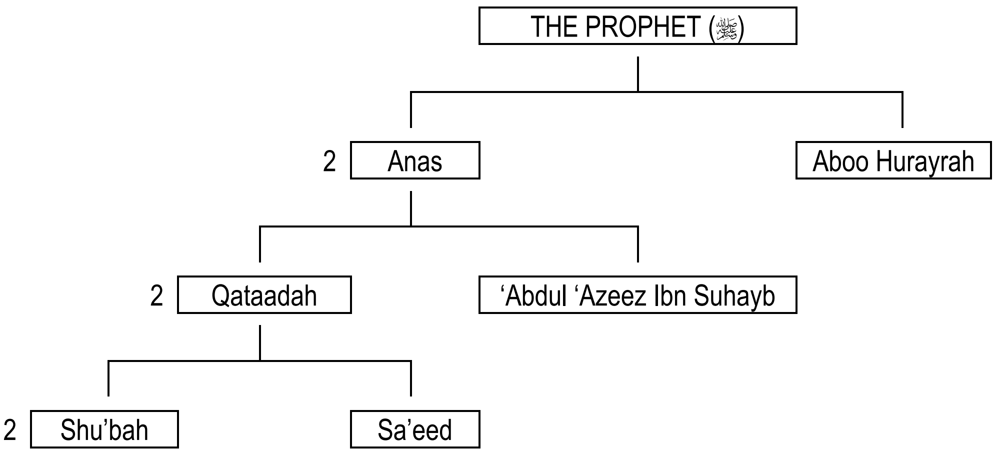
<u>The types of "al-mash-hoor" other than the technical mash-hoor</u> :
1) "mash-hoor" to the people of hadeeth particularly, e.g. the hadeeth of Anas: "that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) made qunoot for a month after rukoo' invoking against Ri'l and Dhakwaan." [al-Bukhaaree and Muslim]
2) "mash-hoor" to the people of hadeeth , the scholars and the common people, e.g. "The Muslim is he whom the Muslims are safe from his tongue and his hand." [al-Bukhaaree and Muslim]
3) "mash-hoor" to the fuqahaa (scholars), e.g. The most hated of the permissible to Allaah is divorce." [Da'eef Aboo Daawood, Ibn Maajah and al-Haakim]
4) "mash-hoor" to the scholars of "usool" (principles of fiqh), e.g. "Mistakes and forgetfulness have been

set down (forgiven) for my Ummah and that which they are forced to do." [Saheeh at-Tabaraanee from Thawbaan]
5) "mash-hoor" to the people of arabic grammar.
6) "mash-hoor" to the common people.

<u>The most famous books of those ahaadeeth common upon the tongues of the people</u> :
1) "al-Maqaasidul Hasanah fee Mashtahara 'alal Alsinah" - as-Sakhaawee.
2) "Kashful Khafaa wa mazeelul ilbaas fee Mashtahara minal hadeeth 'alaa Alsinatin-Naas" - al-'Ajloonee.
3) "Tamyeezut-Tayyib minal Khabeethi feemaa yadurroo 'alaa Alsinatin Naasi minal hadeeth" – Ibn ad-Dayba' ash-Shaybaanee.

al-azeez - اَلْعَزِيْز

Linguistically - Either "rare" or "strong"
Technically - That which is narrated by no less than two narrators at every level, e.g. The hadeeth ((None of you believes until I am more beloved to him than his father, his son and all the people.)) [al-Bukhaaree and Muslim]. It is narrated from the Prophet (ﷺ) by Anas from Qataadah and 'Abdul-'Azeez ibn Suhayb, and from Qataadah by Shu'bah and Sa'eed.



al-ghareeb - اَلْغَرِيْب

Linguistically - The singular
Technically - The hadeeth which at some stage is narrated only by a single narrator - either in every stage of the isnaad, or at a single point.

<u>Also called "al-fard"</u> :
In the view of al-Haafiz ibn Hajar "al-fard" and "al-ghareeb" are the same, except that "al-fard" is usually used to refer to "al-fardul mutlaq" (that which is reported by a single Companion), and "al-ghareeb" to refer to "al-fardun-nisbee" (which occurs later in the isnaad).

<u>Its types according to where it occurs in the isnaad</u>:
1) **al-ghareebul mutlaq** (absolute) اَلْغَرِيْب الْمُطْلَق, (or "al-fardul mutlaq")

- That which occurs at the root of the isnaad – being narrated by a single Companion, e.g. the hadeeth ((Verily actions are but by intentions.)) [Reported only by 'Umar ibn al-Khattaab (رضي الله عنه)]

2) **al-ghareebun-nisbee** (relative) اَلْغَرِيْب النِّسْبِي, (or "al-fardun-nisbee")

- That which is narrated by more than one narrator to begin with, then somewhere in the isnaad one of its narrators has only one person narrating from him.

Types of ghareeb-nisbee :
1) Its being reported only by a certain thiqah (reliable) narrator. Such as their saying: No reliable person narrates it except so and so.
2) Only a certain person narrates it from another particular person. Such as their saying: Only so and so narrates it from so and so - even though it might have other chains through other narrators.
3) It being only narrated by people of a certain town or land. Such as their saying: It is only narrated by the people of Makkah, or the people of Shaam.
4) It is reported from the people of one land by the people of another particular land. Such as their saying: It is reported only by the people of Basrah from the people of al-Madeenah, etc.

Another classification - As regards whether the singularity is in the text or the isnaad :
1) ghareeb in its matan (text) and isnaad, i.e. That whose text is reported only by a single narrator.
2) ghareeb in its isnaad but not in its matan, i.e. a hadeeth reported by a group of Companions, but one of them has only a single person who narrates it from him, so it is ghareeb through that chain and at-Tirmidhee describes that as "ghareeb min haadhal wajh."

Famous works concerning "al-ghareeb" :
1) "Gharaa.ib Maalik" - ad-Daaraqutnee.
2) "al-Afraad" - ad-Daaraqutnee.
3) "The Sunnahs which are particular to people of a particular land", ["as-sunanil-latee tafarrada bikulli sunnah minhaa ahlul baldatin"] - Aboo Daawood.

The division of al-khabarul aahaad as regards the strength's and weakness's :
1) Acceptable - مَقْــبُوْل (maqbool) - That found to be reported by truthful and acceptable narrators. Its ruling is that it is obligatory to accept and act upon it.
2) Rejected - مَــرْدُوْد (mardood) - That not found to be reported by truthful and acceptable narrators. Its ruling is that it is not accepted as evidence nor acted upon.

al-khabarul maqbool (acceptable reports) - Its two major types are saheeh (authentic) and hasan (good) which then further break down into:
1) saheeh - صَحِيْح - saheeh on its own,
2) saheeh li-ghayrihi - صَحِيْح لِغَيْرِه - saheeh due to support of others,
3) hasan li-dhaatihi - حَسَن لِذَاته - hasan on its own, and
4) hasan li-ghayrihi - حَسَن لِغَيْرِه - hasan due to support of others.

as-saheeh - الصَّحِيْح

Linguistically - Sound/healthy
Technically - That whose isnaad is connected through "just" ('adl) and precise (daabit) narrators from beginning to end, not being shaadhdh or having a hidden defect ('illah).

The five conditions :
1) ittisaalus- sanad - اتِّصَــالُ السَّنَد - That its isnaad is connected. That every one of its narrators heard it directly from the person he is narrating from, from the start of the isnaad to the end.
2) al-'adaalah – - That all of its narrators are 'adl (just); i.e. Muslim, Of age (baaligh), Sane ('aaqil), Not an open sinner (faasiq), and not having bad manners and habits (makhroomul maroo.ah).
3) That all of its narrators are daabit (precise), which is of two kinds:

dabtus-sadr – ضَـــبْطُ الصَّدَر (precision of the heart) - that he memorises it correctly and transmits it as he heard it and that he understands it if he is reporting its meaning.
dabtul kitaab - ضَبْطُ الكِتَاب (precision of writing) - that he correctly writes it down, preserves it an makes sure that it is passed on correctly.
4) 'adamush shuthooth - عَـــدَمُ الشُّـــذُوْذ - That it is not shaadhdh. And the shaadhdh is when the reliable narrators contradicting those who are more reliable than him.
5) 'adamul 'illah – عَـــدَمُ العِلَّـــة – That it does not contain ('illah) hidden weakness. The 'illah is a non-apparent factor which affects the authenticity of the hadeeth, whilst the isnaad appears to be free from it, e.g. a hidden gap in the isnaad.

If any of these five conditions are not fulfilled then the isnaad will not be saheeh.

<u>The ruling regarding the saheeh hadeeth</u>:
It is obligatory to act upon it according to the consensus of the scholars of hadeeth and all those whose word is counted from the scholars of usool and fiqh. It is a proof in the sharee'ah and it is not permissible for anyone to leave off acting upon it.

<u>The most authentic isnaads</u>:
In the view of al-Bukhaaree the most authentic isnaad is: Maalik from Naafi' from Ibn 'Umar. [This isnaad is known as "silsilatudh-dhahab" (the chain of gold)].

In the view of Ishaaq ibn Raahawaih and Ahmad the most authentic is: az-Zuhree from Saalim from Ibn 'Umar.

In the view of Ibn al-Madeenee and al-Fallaas it is: Ibn Seereen from 'Abeedah from 'Alee.

In the view of Ibn Ma'een it is: Al A'amash from Ibraaheem An-Nakha'ee from 'Alqamah from 'Abdullaah ibn Mas'ood.

In the view of Ibn Abee Shaybah it is: az-Zuhree from 'Alee Ibn al-Husayn from al-Husayn from 'Alee.

<u>The first book written to include only the saheeh</u>:
"Saheehul Bukhaaree" which was followed by "Saheeh Muslim". The more authentic of the two being "Saheehul Bukhaaree".

<u>Neither al-Bukhaaree nor Muslim tried to gather all of the authentic ahaadeeth in their books</u>:
Saheehul Bukhaaree contains 7,275 ahaadeeth including repetitions and about 4,000 without repetitions. Saheeh Muslim contains about 12,000 with repetitions and about 4,000 without.

<u>Which of the hadeeth of al-Bukhaaree and Muslim have the ruling of being definitely saheeh</u>?:
Only the hadeeth which they report with a connected isnaad are so counted. As for those which are reported with a narrator or narrators missing from the start of the isnaad, then they are termed **al-mu'allaq - اَلْمُعَلَّـــق**. al-Bukhaaree often does this in the chapter headings, but not within the text of his book. And these narrations are of two types:
1) That which is reported with certainty, e.g. he said, he ordered, he mentioned - then that is judged to be saheeh from the person it is narrated from.
2) That reported without certainty, e.g. it is said that, it is reported that (using the passive tense), then that does not carry the automatic ruling of it being saheeh.

<u>Levels of authenticity</u>:
1) That reported by both al-Bukhaaree and Muslim,
2) That reported by al-Bukhaaree alone,
3) That reported by Muslim alone,
4) That fulfilling the conditions of both al-Bukhaaree and Muslim, but not reported by them,
5) That fulfilling the conditions of al-Bukhaaree, but not reported by him,
6) That fulfilling the conditions of Muslim, but not reported by him,
7) That authenticated by others, not fulfilling the conditions of both al-Bukhaaree or Muslim.

al-hasan -

Linguistically - Good/handsome.

Technically - Ibn Hajar explains it to be that which fulfills the conditions of the "saheeh" except that the precision of one or more of its narrators is of lesser standard, i.e. it fulfills all of the conditions (1) to (5) except that condition (3) is met to a lesser degree, therefore the isnaad falls from the standard of saheeh to that of being hasan. This is the definition of the **hasan li-dhaatihi - لِذَاتِه** .

<u>It's ruling</u>: It is the same as for saheeh even though it is below it in strength
<u>Regard the saying</u>:
1) "hadeeth saheehul isnaad" - "A hadeeth whose isnaad is saheeh".
2) This is of lesser standard than the saying "hadeeth saheeh" - "a saheeh hadeeth", since (1) may only mean that the isnaad in itself is "saheeh" but may contradict something more authentic or still have a hidden defect. However, the term "hadeeth saheeh" (2) means that all five conditions have been met. If however (1) is used by a dependable Haafiz of hadeeth, then it should mean that the text is also saheeh since it is not usual for hidden defects to be present or for it to contradict something more sound.

<u>The saying of at-Tirmidhee and others</u>:

hasan-saheeh - حَسَن صَحِيْح

This has been explained by Ibn Hajar and agreed to by as-Suyootee as follows:
1) If the hadeeth has two isnaads or more, then it means that one isnaad is saheeh and the other is hasan.
2) If the hadeeth has only one isnaad - then it means that it is saheeh in the view of some scholars, hasan in the view of others.

as-saheeh li-ghayrihi - الصَحِيْح لِغَيْرِه (saheeh due to support):

This is the hadeeth which is hasan in itself but is narrated with another chain like it or stronger than it, which supports it and raises it to the level of saheeh. So it is higher in level than the hasan li-dhaatihi, but lower than the saheeh li-dhaatihi.

al-hasan li-ghayrihi - اَلْحَسَنُ لِغَيْرِه (hasan due to support):

It is the hadeeth which is originally da'eef, but has other chains of narration, and the reason for its original weakness is not sinfulness of any narrator of his being a liar. So such a hadeeth may be raised to the level of hasan if two conditions are met:
1) That it is narrated through one or more chains of narration besides the original chain, and that the other chain is similar to it or stronger than it, and
2) That the reason for the original weakness was either someone's having a poor memory, or a missing link in its chain, or one of its narrators being unknown

So it is of lesser level than the hasan li-dhaatihi, therefore if any contradiction occurs the hasan li-dhaatihi is given precedence.

The ruling for it: It is acceptable and used as proof.

Those ahaadeeth which are given precedence due to outside factors:
They are of different types, the most famous being:
1) Those ahaadeeth reported by al-Bukhaaree and Muslim in their “Saheehs”,
2) Those ahaadeeth which are reported by various isnaads, all of them free from weakness or hidden defects,
3) Those whose isnaads are made up of prominent scholars, e.g. that reported by Imaam Ahmad, from Imaam ash-Shaafi’ee, from Imaam Maalik.

So if there is any contradiction, ahaadeeth such as these are given preference.

al-muhkam wal mukhtalif in hadeeth:

al-muhkam -

Linguistically - That which is firm.
Technically - The acceptable (maqbool) hadeeth which is not contradicted by anything of a similar type. Most ahaadeeth are of this kind.

mukhtaliful hadeeth - مُخْتَلِفُ الحَدِيْث :

- It is the acceptable hadeeth which has something like it which contradicts it, though it is able to harmonise them.

What is to be done if two acceptable ahaadeeth are found to be contradictory?:
The following process is to be followed:
1) If it is possible to harmonise them, then that must be done, and they then should both be acted upon.
2) If it is in no way possible to harmonise the two, then:
1) If it is known that one abrogates the other, then we take and act on the abrogating and leave the abrogated;
2) We give preference to one over the other due to one of the different ways of doing so, and there are more than fifty of them;
3) And if we cannot find any way to prefer one over the other, then we cease acting on either of them until we are able to prefer one.

The most famous books on the subject:
1) “Ikhtilaaful Hadeeth” - Imaam ash-Shaafi’ee.
2) “Ta.weel Mukhtaliful Hadeeth” - Ibn Qutaybah.
3) "Mushkilul Aathaar” - at-Tahaawee.

naasikhul hadeeth wa mansookhuhu (the abrogating and abrogated ahaadeeth) - ناسِخُ الحَدِيْث و مَنْسُوْخُه

Linguistically - Removal and conveyance.
Technically - Allaah’s ﷻ replacing a former ruling with a later one.

Knowledge of it is one of the most important and yet hardest of the branches of knowledge. The most prominent of those well-versed in it was Imaam ash-Shaafi’ee. Imaam Ahmad said: “We did not know the generally applicable from the explained, nor the abrogating hadeeth from the abrogated until we sat with ash-Shaafi’ee.

How is the abrogated and the abrogating known?:

It is known in one of the following ways:
1) If Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) clearly states so himself, e.g. the hadeeth of Buraydah in "Saheeh Muslim": ((I used to forbid you from visiting the graves, so (now) visit them since they will remind you of the Hereafter.))
2) By the saying of a Companion, e.g. the saying of Jaabir (ﷺ): "The latter of the two actions from Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was to leave wudoo from that touched by fire." [The 4 Sunan]
3) By knowing the dates of each, e.g. the hadeeth of Shaddaad ibn Aws: ((The cupper and the one cupped have both broken their fast.)) [Aboo Daawood], which is abrogated by the hadeeth of Ibn 'Abbaas "that the Prophet (ﷺ) had himself cupped whilst in ihraam and fasting." [Muslim], since in some narrations of the hadeeth of Shaddaad there occurs that it was in the time of the conquest of Makkah, and Ibn 'Abbaas went along with him in the Farewell Hajj.
4) By the evidence of ijmaa'. Ijmaa' does not itself abrogate anything, but is an evidence that abrogation has taken place.

Famous works on the subject:
1) "al-I'tibaar fin-Naasikh wal Mansookh minal Aathaar" - al-Haazimee.
2) "an-Naasikh wal Mansookh" - Imaam Ahmad.
3) "Tajreedul Ahaadeethil Mansookhah" - Ibn Jawzee.

al-khabarul mardood (rejected narration's) -

- There are many types, but they are mostly due to one of two reasons:
  1) Something missing in the isnaad, and
  2) Narrators being unacceptable.

ad-da'eef - الضَّعِيْف

Linguistically - Opposite of the strong.
Technically - That which does not fulfill the conditions of the hasan hadeeth, due to the absence of one or more of its conditions. And just as there are levels of the saheeh, there are levels of the weak. The weaker the narrators are then the weaker it becomes, ranging through:

- da'eef (weak) - ضَعِيْف

- da'eef jiddan (very weak) - ضَعِيْف جِدًّا

- qaahee (baseless) - وَاهِي

- munkar (weak and contradicting something more authentic) -

- mawdoo' (fabricated) - , the worst of the rejected reports.

The weakest of isnaads:
The weakest of isnaads with regard to Aboo Bakar (ﷺ) is: Sadaqah ibn Moosaa ad-Daqeeqee from Farqad as-Sabakhee from Murrah at-Tayyib from him.

The weakest of isnaads of the people of Shaam is: Muhammad ibn Qays al-Masloob from 'Ubaidullaah ibn Zahr from 'Alee ibn Yazeed from al-Qaasim from Aboo Umaamah (ﷺ).

The weakest of isnaads with regard to Ibn 'Abbaas (ﷺ) is as-Suddee as-Sagheer Muhammad ibn Marwaan from al-Kalbee from Aboo Saalih from him. [Ibn Hajar says: "This is not the Chain of Gold (silsilatudh-dhahab), rather it is the Chain of Lies (silsilatul kadhib).

The ruling regarding acting on the da'eef hadeeth:

Some of the great scholars, amongst them Imaams al-Bukhaaree, Muslim, Ibn Ma'een and Ibn Hazam hold that the weak hadeeth is rejected outright and not to be acted upon as it is not knowledge. Others hold that it may be acted upon if certain conditions are met, and then only with regards to encouragement for doing good or avoiding evil. The conditions as explained by Ibn Hajar being:

1) That its weakness is not severe,
2) That it falls under something general already established in the sharee'ah, and
3) That it is not considered to be something established or as having come from the Prophet (ﷺ).

<u>That which is da'eef due to a gap in the isnaad</u>:
This is of two types:

1) **An obvious gap - سَقْطٌ ظَاهِرٌ** (saqtun zaahirun)

that the narrator was not alive in the time of the person he is narrating from, or that it is known that he never met him. It is classified into four types:

- **al-mu'allaq –**
- **al-mursal –**
- **al-mu'dal –**
- **al-munqati' – اَلْمُنْقَطِع**

2) **A hidden gap – سَقْطٌ خَفِيٌّ** (saqtun khafeeyyun)

- **al-mudallas –**
- **al-mursalul khafee – اَلْمُرْسَلُ الخَفِيّ**

al-mu'allaq -

Linguistically — Suspended, hanging

Technically — That which has one or more narrators, consecutively, deleted from its isnaad, i.e.:
1) That all of its isnaad is deleted, then it is said, for example: The Prophet (ﷺ) said . . .
2) That all of the isnaad is deleted up to the Companion, or up to the Taabi'ee.

<u>It's ruling</u>: The mu'allaq is rejected since it is missing one of the conditions of acceptability, i.e. that the isnaad be connected

<u>The ruling for mu'allaq ahaadeeth in the saheehain</u>:
If it is stated in definite form: "He said:", etc. then it is saheeh from that person. If however that is not so, and it is quoted in the form: "It is said:", etc. then it will not be judged to be saheeh until a connected isnaad can be found for it. Ibn Hajar compiled a famous work "Taghleequt-Ta'leeq" wherein he researches and provides isnaads for the mu'allaq ahaadeeth of "Saheehul Bukhaaree".

al-mursal -

Linguistically - "Set free".

Technically - That whose narrator from the end of the isnaad, after the Taabi'ee, is missing; i.e. That a Taabi'ee says "The Prophet (ﷺ) said . . .".

<u>It's ruling</u>: The mursal is in principle da'eef (rejected), since it is misses one of the conditions of acceptability and that is, the connection of the isnaad, and that we do not know the state of the missing link, since he may not be a Companion and so it may be weak. However, scholars have differed over its ruling since this type of break in the isnaad is unlike any other, since it will usually be a Companion, and

all of them are perfectly acceptable and so it does not matter that we do not know who he is. Therefore there are basically three sayings as regards the ruling of the mursal:
1) da'eef. This is the position of most of the muhaddithoon and many of the scholars of usool and fiqh. They base this upon the fact that we do not know the condition of the missing narrator, since he may not be a Companion.

2) saheeh, used as a proof. According to Aboo Haneefah, Maalik and also what is well-known from Ahmad and some others: With the condition that the narrator before the break is reliable (thiqah) and does not do irsaal except from a reliable narrator. Basing this upon the fact that it would be impossible for a Taabi'ee to report something from the Prophet (ﷺ) which he did not hear from a reliable source.
3) Acceptable with conditions. This is the position of Imaam ash-Shaafi'ee and others. The conditions are:
   1) That the one who does irsaal is one of the senior Taabi'een,
   2) If he names the person he missed out, then he names someone reliable,
   3) If the trustworthy huffaaz narrate along with him, then they do not differ from him,
   4) That one out of the following conditions is also added:
      1) That the hadeeth is narrated by another connected chain,
      2) That the hadeeth is narrated by another mursal chain and that the person doing the irsaal narrates from other than those whom the narrator doing the irsaal in the first chain narrates from, i.e. his shaykhs are not the shaykhs of the first one, in order that they will not both be doing irsaal from the same person,
      3) That it agrees with the saying of a Companion,
      4) That most scholars give a fatwaa in accordance with the knowledge contained in it.

So if these conditions are met, then its acceptability is established.

mursal of the sahaabah - مُرْسَلُ الصَّحَابِي

- Those ahaadeeth which some of the Companions reported not having heard them directly from the Prophet (ﷺ), due either to their young age, late acceptance of Islaam or absence. And there are many ahaadeeth of this kind reported by the very young Companions such as Ibn 'Abbaas and Ibn az-Zubayr.

<u>The ruling for mursalus-sahaabee</u>: What is correct is that it is saheeh and used as proof, since the Companions rarely narrated from taabi'een and if they do then they say so. And if they do not say anything then they will be narrating from another Companion, and all of them are absolutely acceptable.

<u>Famous works on the mursal</u>:
1) "al-Maraaseel" - Aboo Daawood.
2) "al-Maraaseel" - Ibn Abee Haatim.
3) "Jaami'ut Tah-seel li.ahkaamil Maraaseel" - al-'Alaa.ee

al-mu'dal -

Linguistically - Weakened, disabled.
Technically - That which has two or more successive narrators missing from its isnaad.

<u>Its ruling</u>: It is da'eef and in a worse condition than the mursal or the munqati'. This is agreed to by all of the scholars.

<u>When it is the same as the mu'allaq and when it differs</u>:
1) If two successive narrators are missing from the start of the isnaad: Then it is mu'allaq and mu'dal.
2) If two successive narrators are missing in the middle of the isnaad: Then it is mu'dal and not mu'allaq.
3) If a single narrator is missing from the start of the isnaad: Then it is mu'allaq and not mu'dal.

al-munqati' - اَلْمُنْقَطِع

Linguistically - "Cut-off, detached"
Terminology - That whose isnaad is not connected, however the missing link occurs. This therefore includes all the other types. However, later scholars and many of the earlier ones use it to apply to other than the mursal, mu'allaq and mu'dal. So with them it is: That whose isnaad is not connected, but is neither mursal, mu'allaq or mu'dal. Also inqitaa' may occur at a single point in the isnaad, or in more than one place.

Its ruling: It is da'eef by agreement of the scholars, since we do not know the state of the missing narrator.

al-mudallas - / at-tadlees - التَّدْلِيْس

Linguistically - "tadlees" is hiding the defects of an article being sold.
Technically - Hiding a defect in the isnaad and making it to appear to be sound.

Its types: It has two major types:
1) tadleesul isnaad
2) tadleesush-shuyookh

1) **tadleesul isnaad - تَدْلِيْسُ الإِسْنَاد**

That a narrator reports from the one whom he has heard from, that which he did not hear from him, using such wording as will leave the impression that he heard it from him, though not definitely stating so. What actually takes place is that the narrator reports from a shaykh of his, whom he narrates some hadeeth from, however he has not heard this particular hadeeth from him, but rather he heard it from another narrator who narrated from the shaykh, so he drops the name of this intermediary and quotes it directly from the shaykh using a wording which conveys the idea that he heard it from him, such as: "the shaykh said:" or "from the shaykh:", however he does not use such wording as "I heard him say:" or "he narrated to me:" as this would make him a liar.

The difference between tadleesul isnaad and al-irsaalul khafee (hidden irsaal) -
فَرْقُ بَيْنَ تَدْلِيْسِ الإِسْنَادِ و إِرْسَال الخَفِي:
The difference is that tadlees is a person narrating from someone he heard from, something which he did not hear from him. Whereas irsaal is a persons narrating from someone he did not hear anything from at all (i.e. was not a shaykh of his).

tadleesut-taswiyah - تَدْلِيْسُ التَّسْوِ

This is in reality a type of tadleesul isnaad. It is: A narrator narrating a hadeeth from his shaykh with his isnaad and then dropping the name of a weak narrator occurring in between two reliable narrators who are known to have met each other, i.e. he hears a hadeeth from his shaykh who is reliable (A): who narrates it from a weak narrator (B): who narrates it from a reliable narrator (C). So the correct isnaad is (A)[reliable] from (B)[weak] from (C)[reliable]. But the original narrator changes it to (A)[reliable] from (C)[reliable] . . , dropping out the weak narrator so that the isnaad seems to be saheeh, and the gap is hidden since (A) and (C) had actually met and thus narration is possible between them. And this is the worst form of tadlees and the hardest to detect. Those well-known for practicing tadleesut taswiyah: Baqiyyah ibn al-Waleed and al-Waleed ibn Muslim.

2) **tadleesush-shuyookh - تَدْلِيْسُ الشُّيُوْخ**

- That a narrator narrates a hadeeth which he heard from his shaykh, and gives his shaykh a name, kunyah or title which he is not normally known by, in order to disguise his identity.

The ruling regarding tadlees:
1) tadleesul isnaad: is severely censured and greatly hated by most of the scholars. Shu'bah said: "tadlees is the brother of falsehood."

2) tadleesut-taswiyah: is even more hated and censured, al-Iraaqee saying that it destroys the reliability of the person who has done it deliberately.
3) tadleesush-shuyookh: is hated to a lesser extent than the first since no-one has actually been dropped from the isnaad.

Reasons for which people practiced tadlees:
tadleesul isnaad:
1) To shorten the isnaad and the number of links between him and the narrator of the text. ('uluwwul isnaad).
2) That he missed something from the shaykh whom he narrates a lot from, so he performs tadlees so that it seems that he heard that from him as well.
3) That the shaykh is a weak narrator.
4) That he lived long thus a lot of others also narrate from him, so there will be nothing special about his narrating from him if he used his usual name.
5) That the shaykh is younger than the one narrating from him.

tadleesush-shuyookh:
1) That the shaykh is a weak narrator.
2) That he lived long thus a lot of others also narrate from him, so there will be nothing special about his narrating from him if he used his usual name.
3) That the shaykh is younger than the one narrating from him.
4) That he narrates a great deal from him, and so the narrator does not like that his name should appear so often in his narration's.

The ruling regarding the narrations of a mudallis:
Scholars have differed about the acceptability of their narration's, the two most famous positions being:
1) Their narration's are all rejected outright, that is even if they clearly state that they heard the narration from the shaykh. [This position is not the dependable one].
2) The position of differentiation, so that narration in which they clearly state that they heard the narration from the shaykh is accepted. And that narration in which they do not clearly state that (e.g. saying "from so and so") is not accepted. [This is the dependable position].

How is tadlees discovered? - Either by:
1) The mudallis himself admitting it when asked, or
2) By the statement of a dependable scholar that it has occurred.

Famous works on tadlees and the mudallisoon:
1) "at-Tabyeen li.asmaa.il mudalliseen" - al-Khateeb al-Baghdaadee.
2) Two works of al-Khateeb each on a separate type of tadlees.
3) "at-Tabyeen li.asmaa.il mudalliseen" - Burhaanuddeen ibn al-Halabee.
4) "Ta'reef Ahlut Taqdees bimaraatib al Mawsoofeen bit-Tadleees" - al-Haafiz ibn Hajar.

al-mursalul khafee (hidden irsaal) - اَلْمُرْسَلُ الخَفِيّ

- Is that a narrator narrates from a shaykh in whose time he lived, and maybe even met him, but he never heard anything from him, using a wording such as: "he said:".

How is it discovered? - By one of three ways:
1) The statement of scholar(s) that the narrator never met the shaykh or that he did not hear anything from him.

2) The narrator himself informing that he never met or heard from the shaykh.
3) That the isnaad is elsewhere reported with an additional narrator between him and the shaykh. (There is however difference about this since it may be what is called “al-mazeed fee muttasilil asaaneed”.)

Its ruling: It is da’eef since its isnaad is disconnected.

Famous works about it:
1) “at-Tafseel li-mubhamil Maraaseel” - al-Khateeb al-Baghdaadee

al-mu’an’an -

- Is the narrators saying: “So and so from (‘an) so and so.”

Is an isnaad containing it connected (muttasil) or broken (munqati’)? - Scholars differ, having two sayings:
1) It is broken until shown to be connected.
2) [Which is what is correct according to the majority of scholars]: That it is in principle connected, with certain conditions, two of which they agree upon and three of which they differ about. So the two agreed upon are:
   1) That the narrator doing it is not a mudallis.
   2) That it was possible that the two narrators in question could have met.

And according to Muslim these two are sufficient. The three extra conditions are:
   1) That it be established that they met, deemed necessary by al-Bukhaaree, Ibn al-Madeenee and others.
   2) That they were in each others company for a long period of time, deemed necessary by ‘Abdul Muzaffar as-Sam’aanee.
   3) That it is known that he narrated from him, deemed necessary by Aboo ‘Amr ad-Daanee.

al-mu.annan -

- Is the narrators saying: “So and so that (anna) so and so [said]:.”

Its ruling:
1) Ahmad and some scholars say that it is broken until it is shown to be connected.
2) The majority of scholars say that it is the same as for (‘an) and is acceptable with the same conditions.

That which are rejected due to criticism of narrators - The reasons for criticism of narrators:
There are ten reasons for criticism of narrators, five connected with their trustworthiness (‘adaalah) and five with their precision (dabt). As for those relating to their ‘adaalah, they are:

1) Lying (al-kadhib) – اَلْكَذِب

2) Being accused of lying (at-tuhmah bil kadhib) - التُّهْمَة بِالْكَذِب

3) Open sin (fisq) – فِسْق

4) Innovation (al-bid’ah) – اَلْبِدْعَة

5) The narrators being unknown (al-jahaalah) – .

As for those relating to their dabt, they are:

1) Poor memory (soo.ul hifz) - سُوْءُ الحِفْظ

2) Contradicting more reliable narrators (mukhaalafatuth thiqaat) -

3) Making many errors; i.e. narrating things by mistake (kathratul awhaam) - كَثْرَةُ الأَوْه

4) Inability to distinguish what is correct from what is a mistake in his narrations (al-ghaflah) –

5) Serious mistakes (fah-shul ghalat) -

These result in the following types of weak hadeeth, beginning with the weakest:

al-mawdoo' (fabricated) -

Linguistically - That brought or put down.
Technically - Is a lie, invented and attributed to the Prophet (ﷺ).

Its level: It is the worst and most evil of all the weak ahaadeeth. Some scholars place it in a class of its own, not holding it to be a type of weak hadeeth.

The ruling regarding its narration: Scholars have agreed that it is not permissible to narrate it except to explain that it is fabricated.

How is it detected? - It is known by various means, from them:
1) The fabricators later admitting it.
2) That which is the same as his admitting it, such as his admitting that his alleged shaykh died before the narrator's birth.
3) Some outward indication, e.g. that the narrator is a Raafidee and the narration supports his party.
4) Some textual indication, e.g. unbefitting language or a contradiction of the clear text of the Qur.aan.

Reasons why people fabricated ahaadeeth:
1) Imagining that they would be rewarded for it, by forging ahaadeeth to warn the people against evil actions and encouraging them to do good.
2) To support their own madhhab.
3) To attack Islaam, done by those who could not attack Islaam from outside.
4) Seeking closeness to rulers, by fabricating ahaadeeth in their favour to please them.
5) Seeking monetary gain.
6) Seeking fame, by narrating ahaadeeth not reported by anyone else.

Famous works on fabricated ahaadeeth:
1) "Kitaabul Mawdoo'aat" - Ibn al-Jawzee.
2) "al-Laaleeul Masnoo'ah fil ahaadeethil Mawdoo'ah" - as-Suyootee.
3) "Tanzeehush Sharee'atil Marfoo'ah 'anil ahaadeethish-shanee'atil mawdoo'ah" - Ibn 'Iraaq al-Kinaanee.

al-matrook -

Linguistically - Abandoned, renounced.
Technically - That in whose isnaad is someone accused of lying.

Reasons for accusing a narrator of lying:
1) That the hadeeth is only reported through him, and it contradicts established principles.
2) That he is known to lie in his everyday speech.

Levels of weakness (the weakest first - this being the arrangement of al-Haafiz ibn Hajar):
1) al-mawdoo'
2) al-matrook

3) al-munkar
4) al-mu'allal
5) al-mudraj
6) al-maqloob
7) al-mudtarab

al-munkar -

Caused if the narrator has serious mistakes, inability to distinguish error from that which is correct or open sin.

Linguistically - Disclaimed, repudiated.

Technically - 1) That hadeeth whose isnaad contains a narrator who has committed serious errors, unable to distinguish true from false or is an open sinner. (This is the definition quoted by al-Haafiz ibn Hajar) or
2) That which a weak narrator reports in contradiction of that narrated by a reliable narrator.

<u>The difference between the munkar and the shaadhdh</u>:
The shaadhdh is that which a reliable narrator reports in contradiction to that which is more reliable.
The munkar is that which a weak narrator reports in contradiction to that which is more reliable.

<u>Its level</u>: It is very weak (da'eef jiddan).

al-mu'allal -

Due to a narrator's mistakenly narrating things.

Technically - A hadeeth which is apparently authentic, but has a hidden error affecting its authenticity.

al-'Illah (hidden cause of weakness) - العلة - Which has two conditions:
1) That it is hidden, not apparent, and
2) That it affects the authenticity of the hadeeth.

<u>Those famous for detection of the 'illah</u>:
Amongst them are Ibn al-Madeenee, Ahmad, al-Bukhaaree, Aboo Haatim and ad-Daaraqutnee.

<u>That which helps in detecting the 'illah</u>:
1) A narrator being the only one to report a hadeeth.
2) That others contradict him.
3) Other factors connected to (1) and (2).

<u>How is the 'illah uncovered</u>? - By gathering the different isnaads and seeing how their narrators differ.

<u>Where does al-'illah occur</u>?:
1) In the isnaad, such as irsaal or a narration in fact being mawqoof, not marfoo'.
2) In the text (which is rare).

<u>Famous works about al-'illah</u>:
1) "Kitaabul 'Illal" - Ibn al-Madeenee.
2) "Illalul Hadeeth" - Ibn Abee Haatim.
3) "al-'Illal wa ma'rifatir Rijaal" - Ahmad ibn Hanbal.
4) "al-'Illalul Kabeer" and "al-'Illalus-Sagheer" - at-Tirmidhee
5) "al-'Illal" - ad-Daaraqutnee (which is the largest and most extensive).

al-mukhaalafah lith-thiqaat (contradicting reliable narrators) - This results in five types of hadeeth:

1) **al-mudraj –**

2) **al-maqloob –**

3) **al-mazeed fee muttasilil asaaneed – اَلْمَزِيْدُ فِي مُتَّصِلِ الأَسَانِيْد**

4) **al-mudtarib – اَلْمُضْطَرِب**

5) **al-musahhaf –**

al-mudraj -

Linguistically - Something entered into something else.

Technically - That whose isnaad has a text connected to it incorrectly, or that which has something entered into its text which is not from it.

Its two types:

1) mudrajul isnaad - مُـــدْرَجُ الإِسْنَاد : That whose isnaad has a text connected to it incorrectly, e.g. that a narrator relates an isnaad, and then something happens which causes him to say something not connected to the hadeeth, and some of those who hear it think it to be the text of the hadeeth and so they report it as such.

2) mudrajul matan - مُـــدْرَجُ المَتَن : That which has something added to its text which is not from it, without any separation. And it is of three types:

1) That the idraaj occurs at the beginning of the hadeeth (which is rare), e.g. that the narrator makes a statement and then quotes a hadeeth directly after it to support it, so some of the listeners think it all to be part of the same hadeeth.
2) That the idraaj occurs in the middle of the text (and this is even rarer), e.g. that a narrator explains a word of the text after quoting it.
3) That the idraaj occurs at the end of the hadeeth.

Causes of idraaj - From them are:
1) Clarification of a ruling.
2) Extraction of a ruling from a hadeeth before completing its narration.
3) Explanation of the meaning of a word in the text.

How is it uncovered? - By various ways, from them:
1) That it is reported elsewhere apart from the text.
2) That scholars declare its state that it is so.
3) That the narrator himself states that it is so.
4) The impossibility of it being from the Prophet's (ﷺ) saying.

The ruling for idraaj: Scholars are agreed that it is forbidden unless it is to explain the meaning of a word, as az-Zuhree used to do.

Famous works on idraaj:
1) "al-Faslu lilwaslil Mudraj fin-naql" - al-Khateeb al-Baghdaadee.
2) "Taqreebul Manhaj bi-tarteebil Mudraj" - Ibn Hajar.

al-maqloob -

Linguistically - Something turned around.

Technically - Changing the wording for another in the isnaad or the text.

Its types:

1) maqloobus-sanad - , which has two forms:

1) That the name of a narrator and his father's is reversed, e.g. instead of "Ka'b ibn Murrah", he is called "Murrah ibn Ka'b".
2) That the name of a narrator is replaced by that of a completely different narrator, producing a new isnaad. One who does this is described as "stealing hadeeth".

2) maqloobul matan - , which also has two forms:

1) The order of two words is reversed, e.g. the hadeeth which Muslim reports from Aboo Hurayrah about the seven who Allaah shades on the Day when there is no shade other than that of His Throne, wherein it occurs: "and a man who gives in charity and hides it such that his right hand does not know what his left gives in charity." This wording being a narrator's mistake, the correct version being: "such that his left hand does not know what his right gives in charity." [al-Bukhaaree and Muslim]
2) Giving the text of a hadeeth the isnaad of another and giving its isnaad also to a different hadeeth, done for example as a test, like the people of Baghdaad did to al-Bukhaaree.

Reasons for performing iqlaab, from them:
a) To produce a new and different isnaad, to impress people into narrating from him.
b) To test a narrator's memory and precision.
c) It may occur by accident.

The ruling regarding al-iqlaab - الإِقْلاب /(al-qalb) –

1) If it is done for reason (a), then it is forbidden without a doubt, since it involves changing the hadeeth.
2) If it is done as a test, then it is permissible with the condition that what is correct is explained before the end of the sitting.
3) If it is done by mistake, then the one who did it is to be excused, but if it occurs from him repeatedly then it destroys his precision and he is declared to be weak.

As for the hadeeth which is maqloob: Then it is weak.

Famous works about it:
1) "Raafi'ul Irtiyaab fil Maqloob minal Asmaa.i wal Alqaab" - al-Khateeb al-Baghdaadee.

al-mazeed fee muttasilil asaaneed (increase in a fully connected isnaad) - اَلْمَزِيْدُ فِي مُتَّصِلِ الأَسَانِيْد

Technically - A narrators being added to a connected isnaad.

Conditions for its rejection:
1) That the one who reports without the addition is more sound than the one who reports it with it.
2) That the addition occurs in a place where it is clearly shown that the narrator heard the original from his shaykh, i.e. in the original isnaad he says, for example, "so and so narrated to me:".

If either of these two is absent, then the addition will be preferred and accepted, and the isnaad without it will be considered to be disconnected (munqati'), and will in fact be "al-mursalul khafee".

Points raised against this:
1) That if the isnaad without the addition is reported, where the addition is put in using 'an (from), then the

original is to be declared as munqati'. Reply: and this is the case.
2) That if at the point the original definitely states that the narrator heard it from his shaykh, then perhaps he heard it by means of an intermediary, and then later heard it directly. Reply: and although this is possible, scholars do not declare the addition to be a mistake unless they have evidence of that.

Famous works about it:
1) "Tamyeezul Mazeed fee Muttasilil Asaaneed" - al-Khateeb.

al-mudtarib - رِب

Linguistically - That causing disturbance.
Technically - That which is reported in contradictory forms, all of equal strength.

Its conditions - It is not declared mudtarib unless two conditions are present:
1) Its narrations disagree and cannot be harmonised, and
2) All of its differing narrations are of equal strength, so that none can be preferred over the others.

If harmonisation is possible or preference can be made, then that is done in an acceptable way, then it ceases to be mudtarib.

Its types:
1) mudtaribus-sanad – مُضْـــ رِبُ السَّـــنَد (which is more common), e.g. the hadeeth of Aboo Bakar in at-Tirmidhee: "Hood and its sisters have turned my hair white." ad-Daaraqutnee says of it: "It is mudtarib, since it is not reported except by way of Aboo Ishaaq, and the reporters from him report it in about ten different ways, some reporting it as being mursal, others as being mawsool; some declaring it to be from Aboo Bakar, some from Sa'd and some from 'Aa.ishah and in other ways. And its narrators are reliable and it is not possible to prefer some over others or to harmonise.
2) mudtaribul matan - رِبُ المَتَن , e.g. the hadeeth of Faatimah bint Qays in at-Tirmidhee: "Verily there is a right due upon wealth other than the Zakaat." However Ibn Maajah's narration from her is: "There is no right due upon wealth other than Zakaat." al-'Iraaqee says: "So this is an idtiraab which cannot be explained away."

From whom does idtiraab occur?:
1) It may occur from a single narrator who reports the hadeeth in the different ways, or
2) It may occur due to a group of people each narrating something contradictory.

The reason for its weakness:
This is because it shows that its narrators have not been precise in what they are narrating.

Famous works about it:
1) "al-Muqtarib fee bayaanil Mudtarib" - Ibn Hajar.

al-musahhaf -

Linguistically - A literary mistake.
Technically - Changing a word in a hadeeth to other than that which is reported by the reliable narrators either in wording or meaning.

Its types - It has three classifications:
1) Where it occurs:
  1) tas-heef in the isnaad

2) tas-heef in the matan.

2) Its cause:
1) tas-heeful basar (due to the eye), i.e. due to a misreading.
2) tas-heefus-sam' (due to the hearing), i.e. due to mishearing.
3) Whether in the meaning or the wording:
1) tas-heef in the wording (lafzee).
2) tas-heef in the meaning (ma'nawee), i.e. that although a narrator reports the wording correctly, he misinterprets it, such as the saying of Aboo Moosaa al-'Anazee: "We are a noble people, the people of 'Anazah, Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) prayed in our direction." He understood this from the hadeeth that the Prophet (ﷺ) prayed towards "al 'Anazah" which he thought referred to their land. "al-'Anazah" is however a short spear which He (ﷺ) stuck into the ground and prayed towards.

The classification of al-Haafiz ibn Hajar - He divided it further into:

1) musahhaf - (due to the dots over the letters), i.e. taking Ta to be Tha or Ba, etc.

2) muharraf - (due to incorrect vowelling).

Does tas-heef affect the narrator?:
1) If it rarely occurs from a narrator, then it will not affect his precision.
2) If however it occurs often, then it will destroy his precision and show that he is not acceptable in this field.

The reason for a reporters falling into excessive tas-heef:
This will be due to his narrating ahaadeeth from books instead of directly from the shaykhs.

Famous works about it:
1) "at-Tas-heef" - ad-Daaraqutnee.
2) "Islaah Khata.il Muhadditheen" - al-Khattaabee.
3) "Tas-heefaatul Muhadditheen" - Aboo Ahmad al-Miskaree.

ash-shaadhdh - and al-mahfooz - (its opposite):

Linguistically - ash-shaadhdh is the "odd one out".
Technically - That which is reported by a reliable narrator in contradiction to someone more reliable.

Where it occurs: It occurs in the isnaad or in the matan.

al-mahfooz (that retained/memorised):
Is the opposite of the shaadhdh, i.e. that which a more reliable narrator relates in contradiction of a reliable narrator.

Their ruling:
ash-shaadhdh is da'eef and rejected.
al-mahfooz is authentic and acceptable.

al-jahaalah bir-raawee - اَلْجَهَالَة بِالرَّاوِي - a narrators being unknown

Technically - That the person or condition of a narrator is unknown.

Its reasons:

1) That a narrator has many names, titles or descriptions, so he may be called by a title common to others.
2) That he narrates very little, so that maybe only a single person narrates from him.
3) That his name is not stated, being called "a shaykh", etc.

Example of (1): Muhammad ibn as-Saa.ib ibn Bishr al-Kalbee. Some call him "Muhammad ibn Bishr", others "Hammaad ibn as-Saa.ib", some "Abun-Nadr", some "Aboo Sa'eed" and some "Aboo Hishaam" so he may be thought to be a group of different people.

<u>The types of majhool</u>:

1) **majhoolul 'ayn -** : He whose name is mentioned but only one person narrates from him.

<u>The ruling regarding his narrations</u> - They are not acceptable unless he is certified reliable.

<u>How can he be certified reliable</u>? - By one of two things:
1) That someone other than the narrator from him declares him to be reliable, or
2) That the person narrating from him declares him to be reliable, with the condition that he himself is a critic of narrators.

2) **majhoolul haal - مَجْهُــوْلُ الحَال or al-mastoor –** : He whose condition is unknown. He whom two or more narrate from, but not declared as reliable.

<u>The ruling regarding his hadeeth</u> - In the view of the majority, his narrations are rejected.

3) **al-mubham – ("unclear")**: That containing a narrator whose name is not stated.

<u>Its ruling</u> - It is rejected until he can be identified.

<u>Will his narration be accepted if the narrator from him says something like "a reliable man narrated to me.....?"</u> - It will still not be accepted since he may be reliable in the view of the narrator, but not so in the view of others.

<u>Famous works on the subject</u>:
1) "Moodihu Awhaamil Jam'i wat-Tafreeq" - al-Khateeb.
2) "al-Wuhdaan" - Imaam Muslim.
3) "al-Asmaa.ul Mubhamah fil Anbaa.il Muhkamah" - al-Khateeb.
4) "al-Mustafaad min Mubhamaatil Matan wal Isnaad" - Walee-uddeen al-'Iraaqee.

al-bid'ah - اَلْبِدْعَة

Is of two types:

1) bid'ah mukaffarah - بِدْعَةٌ مُكَفَّرَة : That which amounts to kufr and takes a person out of Islaam.

2) bid'ah mufassaqah - بِدْعَةٌ مَفَسَّقَة : That which makes a person a faasiq but not a kaafir.

<u>The ruling regarding narrations of an innovator</u>:
1) If his bid'ah is of the first type, then his narration's are rejected.
2) If of the second type, then according to the majority of the scholars his narration's are acceptable with two conditions:
   1) That he is not a caller to his innovation, and

2) That what he narrates does not support his innovation.

soo.ul-hifz - سُوْءُ الحِفْظ (weak memory)

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Technically - One who is "sayyi.ul-hifz" is the one who is mistaken more than he is correct.

Its types:
1) One whose memory was always bad throughout his life. And some scholars of hadeeth call his narration's "shaadhdh"
2) One whose memory became weak, either due to old age, his becoming blind or his books being burnt, and he is called "al-mukhtalat".

The ruling for their narrations:
1) As regards the first, his narration's are rejected.
2) As regards the second, then:
1) What he is known to have reported before the "ikhtilaat" is acceptable.
2) What he reported after the "ikhtilaat" is rejected.
3) That which is not known whether it was before or after, then judgement is suspended until it is clear which is the case.

al-ma'roof - ("well-known")

Technically - That which the reliable narrator reports in contradiction to what a weak narrator reports; i.e. opposite of the munkar, in the definition of Ibn Hajar.

Classification of the hadeeth according to its source:

1) **al-hadeethul qudsee - اَلْحَدِيْثُ القُدْسِي**

Technically - That which is narrated to us from the Prophet (ﷺ) from his Lord, the Exalted and Mighty.

The difference between it and the Qur.aan - The most obvious differences are:
1) As for the Qur.aan, then its meaning and wording is from Allaah and the hadeeth qudsee, its meaning is from Allaah and its wording from the Prophet (ﷺ).
2) The Qur.aan is recited in Prayer as part of worship, but the hadeeth qudsee is not.
3) The Qur.aan is all mutawaatir and the hadeeth qudsee does not have to be.

Compilations of ahaadeeth qudsiyyah: "al-Ittihaafaatus-Saniyyah bil Ahaadeethil Qudsiyyah" - 'Abdur-Ra'oof al-Manaawee, which contains 272 hadeeth.

2) **al-marfoo' -**

Linguistically - "Raised up".
Technically - That attributed to the Prophet (ﷺ).

3) **al-mawqoof -**

Linguistically - "Suspended"
Technically - That attributed to the Companions.

It is also used for other than the Companions if restricted, e.g. mawqoof from az-Zuhree.

Terminology of the people of Khuraasaan - They call:
1) al-marfoo': "khabar" and

2) al-mawqoof: “athar”.

<u>That which has the ruling of being “marfoo’”</u>:
Some types of narration have the appearance of the mawqoof but are given the ruling of being marfoo’. For example:
1) The saying of a Companion who is not known for reporting from the People of the Book, a saying which is not possible for it to come from his own deduction, e.g.
   1) Information about things of the past, and
   2) Information about the future or the unseen.
2) The Companion’s saying: “We used to do so and so in the time of the Prophet (ﷺ).”
3) The Companion’s saying: “We were ordered to do so and so”, “We were forbidden to do so and so”, “From the Sunnah is . . .”.
4) The tafseer of a Companion relating to the reason for revelation of a certain aayah.

<u>And the mawqoof is not an independent proof</u>

4) **al-maqtoo’ -**

Linguistically - “Cut off”
Technically - That attributed to the Taabi’een or those after them, e.g. “al -Hasan al-Basree said: . . .”.

<u>It is not a proof</u>.

<u>Usage of ash-Shaafi’ee and at-Tabaraanee</u> - Some muhaddithoon, amongst them ash-Shaafi’ee and at-Tabaraanee, use the term Maqtoo’ to refer to the Munqati’.

al-musnad -

Linguistically - “Attributed”
Technically - That whose isnaad is connected back to the Prophet (ﷺ).

al-muttasil - اَلْمُتَّصِل / al-mawsool -

Linguistically - “Connected”.
Technically - That whose isnaad is connected whether marfoo’ or mawqoof.

A connected isnaad back to a taabi’ee is not referred to as being “muttasil” unless restricted, e.g. “muttasil to az-Zuhree”.

<u>ziyaadaatuth-thiqaat</u> - **زِيَادَاتُ الثِّقَات**

That which some reliable narrators report in addition to what other reliable narrators narrate from a certain hadeeth.

<u>Scholars famous for devoting themselves to this</u>:
Aboo Bakar ‘Abdullaah ibn Muhammad ibn Ziyaad an-Neesaabooree.
Aboo Nu’aym al-Jurjaanee.
Abul Waleed Hassaan ibn Muhammad al-Qurashee.

<u>Where it occurs</u>:
1) In the text - by increase of a word or sentence.
2) In the isnaad - by declaring that which is mawqoof to be marfoo’, or that mursal to be muttasil.

The ruling of ziyaadah in the text - Scholars have differed about it:
1) Some always accept them,
2) Some always reject them, and
3) Some reject the addition if reported by the same narrator and accept it if reported by someone else.

Ibnus-Salaah divided the additions into three classes, to which an-Nawawee and others agreed. They are:
1) The addition which does not contradict that which other reliable narrators report, then this is accepted.
2) The addition which contradicts that which other reliable narrators or a more reliable narrator reports, then this is rejected and is shaadhdh.
3) The addition which partially contradicts the more reliable or the other reliable narrators, and is of two kinds:
 1) Restriction of the unrestricted, and
 2) Particularising the general.
 And an-Nawawee declares that this is accepted.

The ruling for additions in the isnaad, i.e. whether an isnaad is muttasil or mursal, and whether an isnaad is marfoo' or mawqoof. Scholars differ about this, having four sayings:
1) The ruling is given in favour of the one who declares the isnaad to be muttasil or marfoo' (i.e. acceptance of the addition).
2) That the ruling is given in favour of the one who declares the isnaad to be mursal or mawqoof (i.e. rejection of the addition). [This being the saying of the most hadeeth scholars].
3) That the ruling is given in favour of the majority.
4) That the ruling is given in favour of the one with better memory.

al-i'tibaar - الإِعْتِبَار

Technically - Gathering the chains of narration of a hadeeth reported by a narrator to see if others also report it or not.

al-mutaabi' - اَلْمُتَابِع / at-taabi' - التَّابِع

Technically - The hadeeth whose narrators also narrate that which the original narrator in question reports in wording and meaning, being reported from the same Companion.

ash-shaahid - الشَّاهِد

Technically - The hadeeth whose narrators also narrate that which the original narrator in question reports in wording and meaning or only in meaning, but from a different Companion.

So al-i'tibaar is the process of following up chains of narration of a particular hadeeth in order to find supports (shawaahid and mutaaba'aat).

A different usage of the terms - Some scholars use:
at-taabi' - to mean that supporting narration which has the same wording, whether or not reported from the same Companion, and
ash-shaahid - to mean that supporting narration which has the same meaning, whether or not reported from the same Companion.
And they may be used interchangeably without any harm since their purpose is one, i.e. supporting the original narration.

al-mutaaba'ah -

Linguistically - "Agreement".
Technically - That a narrator agrees to the narration of others in narrating a certain hadeeth.

<u>Its two kinds</u>:

1) **mutaaba'ah taammah -** **(complete mutaaba'ah)**, that it agrees with the original isnaad right from the start.

2) **mutaaba'ah qaasirah - مُـــتَابَعَة قَاصِـــرَة (partial mutaaba'ah)**, that it joins with and agrees with the original isnaad somewhere in the chain, but not from the hadeeth.

Example - (quoted by Ibn Hajar): That which ash-Shaafi'ee reports in "al-Umm" from Maalik, from 'Abdullaah ibn Deenaar, from Ibn 'Umar that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: ((The month is twenty-nine, so do not fast until you see the new moon and do not break fast until you see it, and if it is clouded over then complete the term of thirty.))

Some people thought that the hadeeth with this wording is not reported from Maalik except by ash-Shaafi'ee, and was therefore thought to be ghareeb, since the students of Maalik report it with this isnaad, but with changed wording.

However through i'tibaar we find for ash-Shaafi'ee, a mutaaba'ah taammah, a mutaaba'ah qaasirah and a shaahid:

1) As for the mutaaba'ah taammah, it is what al-Bukhaaree reports from 'Abdullaah ibn Maslamah al-Qa'nabee from Maalik with the same isnaad and ash-Shaafi'ee's wording.

2) As for the mutaaba'ah qaasirah, it is what Ibn Khuzaymah reports by way of 'Aasim ibn Muhammad from his father Muhammad ibn Zayd, from his grandfather 'Abdullaah ibn 'Umar with ash-Shaafi'ee's wording.

3) As for the shaahid, it is what an-Nasaa.ee reports by way of Muhammad ibn Hunayn from Ibn 'Abbaas from the Prophet (ﷺ), with ash-Shaafi'ee's wording.